EXP2

THE DIFFERENCE IN THE NUMBER OF TROPICAL DAYS FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS COMPARED TO THE LONG-TERM AVERAGE

Number	EXP2
Indicator name	The difference in the number of tropical days for the last five years compared to the long-term average
Area	E
Indicator definition	The indicator assesses the difference between the number of tropical days for the last five years and the long-term average. A tropical day occurs when the maximum air temperature exceeds 30 °C. Measurements at the nearest weather station (professional or amateur) for the last five years are considered. The long-term average of the number of tropical days is set for the period 1981–2010. The long-term average value of tropical days is often given in the interval (e.g.: 11 °C – 15 °C), so we calculate the mean value of this interval in the calculation (13.5 °C in the example).
Indicator unit	day (days)
Key words	Temperature, climate, tropical day
Reason for tracking and usability	The indicator responds to the negative impact of expected climate change on elevated temperature. The number of tropical days (the day when the maximum temperature exceeds 30 °C) is a key indicator of the warming climate and makes it possible to assess regional temperature differences, especially in summer. Higher temperatures can also affect the health of the population, so it is necessary to monitor this indicator. A negative consequence of the temperature load is the health problems that may be faced by the chronically ill, who are less tolerant of high temperatures.

EXP2

THE DIFFERENCE IN THE NUMBER OF TROPICAL DAYS FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS COMPARED TO THE LONG-TERM AVERAGE

Completeness, representativeness, validity	The indicator is representative of the area. Nevertheless, in the case of a series of settlements, the indicator may not include the specifics of the city/city districts/municipalities, because in different parts and due to local factors (thermal urban island, flow, absence of greenery) the maximum temperature may be different. It is therefore appropriate to create a temperature map for a detailed evaluation of the city/ city district/municipality in terms of temperature interpretation. The data for the creation of the indicator are standardized and monitored through the official network of meteorological stations. They sufficiently represent the whole indicator. The indicator results may not correspond to the temperature distribution within the city/city district/municipality, as the data is based on a station located in one location and may not cover the local specificities of the whole city/city district/minucipality.
Description of data processing	The number of tropical days recorded for the long-term average is subtracted from the number of tropical days for the last five years.
Data source	The data source is data from long-term functioning meteorological stations of official institutions.
Tracking frequency	Yearly
Urban influence	The indicator is not influenced by the city/city district/municipality.
Presentation method	The results will be presented in a single Klimasken framework on a five-step scale according to specified intervals
Responsibility	Klimasken processor, city/city district/municipality